## Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application.

- 1.-12. (Canceled)
- 13. (Currently amended) A compound as defined by formula (I), or a salt thereof,

$$R^2$$
 $R^3$ 
 $R^4$ 
 $R^5$ 
(I)

wherein

i.  $R^1$  is  $CO_2R^8$ ;

 $R^2$  is H or  $S(O)_m R^9$ , wherein m is 0, 1 or 2;

W is C-halogen or N;

 $R^3$  is  $NR^{10}R^{11}$ , halogen, OH, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyloxy or (C<sub>2</sub>-

C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyloxy;

R<sup>4</sup> is H[[,]] or halogen;

 $R^5$  is  $(C_1-C_4)$ -haloalkyl or  $(C_1-C_4)$ -haloalkoxy;

R<sup>8</sup> is H; and

 $R^9$  is  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkyl or  $(C_1-C_6)$ -haloalkyl;

or

## ii. $R^1$ is $CONR^6R^7$ ;

 $R^6$  is  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -haloalkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkoxy- $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkenyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ -haloalkenyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkynyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ -haloalkynyl,  $(C_3-C_7)$ -cycloalkyl,  $(C_3-C_7)$ -cycloalkyl- $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkylthio,  $(CH_2)_nR^{12}$ ,  $(CH_2)_pR^{13}$ ,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-CN,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-NR $^{10}$ R $^{11}$  or  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl-S $(O)_rR^9$ ;

 $R^7$  is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl; or  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  together with the attached N atom form a five- or six-membered saturated ring which optionally contains an additional hetero atom in the ring which is selected from O, S and N, the ring being unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl; and  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^7$ ,  $R^9$  and W are as defined above;

 $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  are each independently H,  $(C_1\text{-}C_6)\text{-alkyl}$ ,  $(C_1\text{-}C_6)\text{-haloalkyl}$ ,  $(C_2\text{-}C_6)\text{-alkenyl}$ ,  $(C_2\text{-}C_6)\text{-alkynyl}$ ,  $(C_3\text{-}C_6)\text{-cycloalkyl}$ ,  $(C_3\text{-}C_6)\text{-alkyl}$ , or  $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  together with the attached N atom form a five- or six-membered saturated ring which optionally contains an additional hetero atom in the ring which is selected from O, S and N, the ring being

unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the

group consisting of halogen,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl and  $(C_1-C_6)$ -haloalkyl;

 $R^{12}$  is phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkoxy, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>16</sup>, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, S(O)<sub>q</sub>R<sup>9</sup>, COR<sup>16</sup>, CONR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup>, NR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup> and OH:

 $R^{13}$  is heterocyclyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkoxy, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>16</sup>,  $S(O)_q R^9$ , OH and oxo;

 $R^{14}$  and  $R^{15}$  are each independently H,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -haloalkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkenyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ -haloalkenyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkynyl or  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkoxy-

 $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl;

 $R^{16}$  and  $R^{17}$  are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl; q and r are each independently 0, 1 or 2;

n and p are each independently 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

each heterocyclyl in the above-mentioned radicals is independently a heterocyclic radical having 3 to 7 ring atoms and 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms in the ring selected from the group consisting of N, O and S;

provided that when R<sup>1</sup> is CONR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, then W is C-halogen;

with the exclusion of the compound wherein:

 $R^1$  is  $CON(CH_3)_2$ ;  $R^2$  is  $CF_3S$ ;  $R^3$  is OH;  $R^4$  is Cl;  $R^5$  is  $CF_3$ ; and W is C-Cl.

## 14.-27. (Canceled)

- 28. (New) The compound of claim 13, wherein W is C-halogen.
- 29. (New) The compound of claim 28, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is halogen.
- 30. (New) The compound of claim 29, wherein

R<sup>1</sup> is CONR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>:

W is C-Cl or C-Br

 $R^2$  is  $S(O)_m R^9$ ;

 $R^3$  is  $NR^{10}R^{11}$ , halogen, OH,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkoxy,  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkenyloxy or  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkynyloxy;

R<sup>4</sup> is Cl or Br;

R<sup>5</sup> is CF<sub>3</sub> or OCF<sub>3</sub>;

 $R^6$  is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkylthio, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>12</sup> or (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>18</sup>;

 $R^7$  is H, (C1-C4)-alkyl, (C3-C4)-alkenyl or (C3-C4)-alkynyl; or

 $R^6$  and  $R^7$  together with the attached N atom form a five- or six-membered saturated ring which optionally contains an additional hetero atom in the ring which is selected from O, S and N, the ring being unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl and  $(C_1-C_3)$ -haloalkyl;

 $R^9$  is  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl or  $(C_1-C_3)$ -haloalkyl;

 $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, COR<sup>14</sup> or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>15</sup>; or

 $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  together with the attached N atom form a five- or six-membered saturated ring which optionally contains an additional hetero atom in the ring which is selected from O,,S and N; the ring being unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl and  $(C_1-C_3)$ -haloalkyl;

 $R^{12}$  is phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkoxy,  $CO_2R^{16}$ , CN,  $NO_2$ ,  $S(O)_qR^9$ ,  $COR^{16}$ ,  $CONR^{16}R^{17}$ ,  $NR^{16}R^{17}$  and OH;

 $R^{13}$  is heterocyclyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -haloalkyl,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -haloalkoxy,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -haloalkoxy,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -haloalkoxy,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -haloalkoxy,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -haloalkyl,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -haloalkyl,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -haloalkyl,  $(C_2-C_3)$ -alkenyl,  $(C_2-C_3)$ -haloalkenyl,  $(C_2-C_3)$ -alkynyl or  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkoxy- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl;  $(C_1-C_3)$ -haloalkyl; and each heterocyclyl in the above-mentioned radicals is independently a heterocyclic radical having 3 to 6 ring atoms and 1, 2 or 3 hetero atoms in the ring selected from the group consisting of N, O and S.

- 31. (New) The compound of claim 30, wherein  $R^9$  is  $CF_3$ .
- 32. (New) The compound of claim 29, wherein W is C-Cl, R<sup>4</sup> is Cl, and R<sup>5</sup> is CF<sub>3</sub>.

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33. (New)
                      The compound of claim 32, wherein
           R^1 is CONR^6R^7;
           W is C-Cl;
           R^2 is H or S(O)_m R^9;
          R<sup>3</sup> is NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>, halogen, OH or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy;
           R<sup>4</sup> is Cl;
           R<sup>5</sup> is CF<sub>3</sub>:
          R^6 is H, (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, (C_1-C_3)-alkoxy-(C_1-C_2)-alkyl, (C_3-C_4)-alkenyl, (C_3-C_4)-
           alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy,
           (C_1-C_3)-alkylthio, (CH_2)_nR^{12} or (CH_2)_nR^{13};
          R^7 is H, (C_1-C_3)-alkyl, (C_3-C_4)-alkenyl or (C_3-C_4)-alkynyl;
          R<sup>9</sup> is methyl, ethyl or CF<sub>3</sub>:
          R<sup>10</sup> and R<sup>11</sup> are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-
           alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-
          cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, COR<sup>14</sup> or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>15</sup>; or
          R<sup>12</sup> is phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from
           the group consisting of halogen, (C_1-C_3)-alkyl, (C_1-C_3)-haloalkyl, (C_1-C_3)-alkoxy,
          CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>16</sup>, CN and NO<sub>2</sub>;
          R<sup>13</sup> is heterocyclyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected
           from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-
          alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkoxy, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>16</sup>, S(O)<sub>0</sub>R<sup>9</sup>, OH and oxo;
          R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl;
          R^{16} and R^{17} are each independently H or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl; and
          each heterocyclyl in the above-mentioned radicals is independently a
          heterocyclic radical having 3 to 6 ring atoms and 1, 2 or 3 hetero atoms in the
          ring selected from the group consisting of N, O and S.
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The compound of claim 32, wherein

34. (New)

 $R^1$  is  $CONR^6R^7$ :

 $R^2$  is H or  $S(O)_m R^9$ ;

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R^3 is NHR<sup>10</sup>:
          R^6 is H, (C_1-C_5)-alkyl, (C_1-C_2)-alkoxy-(C_1-C_2)-alkyl, (C_3-C_4)-alkenyl, (C_3-C_4)-
          alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl, furfuryl or
          tetrahydrofurfuryl;
          R^7 is H or (C_1-C_3)-alkyl;
          R<sup>9</sup> is methyl, ethyl or CF<sub>3</sub>; and
          R<sup>10</sup> is H, methyl or ethyl.
35. (New)
                    The compound of claim 32, wherein
          R^1 is CO_2R^8,
          R^2 is H, or S(O)_m R^9;
          R^3 is NR^{10}R^{11}.
          R<sup>8</sup> is H, methyl or ethyl;
          R<sup>9</sup> is methyl, ethyl or CF<sub>3</sub>;
          R<sup>10</sup> is H, methyl or ethyl; and
          R^{11} is H.
36. (New)
                    The compound of claim 32, wherein
         R^1 is CONR^6R^7:
         R^2 is S(O)_mCF_3;
         R^3 is NR^{10}R^{11}, halogen, OH or (C_1-C_2)-alkyl;
         R^6 is H or (C_1-C_3)-alkylthio;
         R^7 is H:
         R^{10} is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, COR^{14} or CO_2R^{15};
         R<sup>11</sup>, R<sup>14</sup> and R<sup>15</sup> are each independently (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl.
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37. (New) A method for growth regulation in field crop plants, which comprises applying to the site where the action is desired an effective amount of a compound of claim 13 or an agriculturally acceptable salt thereof.

- 38. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein said site is selected from the group consisting of plants, seeds, and a loci from which said plants and seeds grow.
- 39. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein said effective amount is a non-phytotoxic amount.
- 40. (New) The method of claim 39 that results in a yield increase of at least 10% concerning the plants to which it is applied.
- 41. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein

 $R^1$  is  $CONR^6R^7$ :

W is C-Cl or C-Br

 $R^2$  is  $S(O)_m R^9$ ;

 $R^3$  is  $NR^{10}R^{11}$ , halogen, OH,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkoxy,  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkenyloxy or  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkynyloxy;

R<sup>4</sup> is Cl or Br;

R<sup>5</sup> is CF<sub>3</sub> or OCF<sub>3</sub>;

 $R^6$  is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkylthio, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>12</sup> or (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>18</sup>;

 $R^7$  is H,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,  $(C_3-C_4)$ -alkenyl or  $(C_3-C_4)$ -alkynyl; or

 $R^6$  and  $R^7$  together with the attached N atom form a five- or six-membered saturated ring which optionally contains an additional hetero atom in the ring which is selected from O, S and N, the ring being unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl and  $(C_1-C_3)$ -haloalkyl;

 $R^9$  is  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl or  $(C_1-C_3)$ -haloalkyl;

 $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, COR<sup>14</sup> or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>15</sup>; or

R<sup>10</sup> and R<sup>11</sup> together with the attached N atom form a five- or six-membered saturated ring which optionally contains an additional hetero atom in the ring which is selected from O,,S and N; the ring being unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl;

 $R^{12}$  is phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkoxy, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>16</sup>, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, S(O)<sub>q</sub>R<sup>9</sup>, COR<sup>16</sup>, CONR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup>, NR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup> and OH;

 $R^{13}$  is heterocyclyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -haloalkyl,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -haloalkoxy,  $NO_2$ , CN,  $CO_2R^{16}$ ,  $S(O)_qR^9$ , OH and  $OR_3$  and  $OR_4$  and  $OR_4$  are each independently  $OR_4$   $OR_4$  alkyl,  $OR_4$   $OR_5$  haloalkelyl,  $OR_4$   $OR_5$  haloalkelyl,  $OR_4$   $OR_5$  haloalkelyl,  $OR_4$   $OR_5$  haloalkelyl,  $OR_5$  haloalkyl,  $OR_6$  alkyl,  $OR_6$  alkyl,  $OR_6$  alkyl,  $OR_6$  alkyl,  $OR_6$  alkyl,  $OR_6$  and  $OR_6$  haloalkyl, and each heterocyclyl in the above-mentioned radicals is independently a heterocyclic radical having 3 to 6 ring atoms and 1, 2 or 3 hetero atoms in the ring selected from the group consisting of N, O and S.

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42. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein

R<sup>1</sup> is CONR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>;

W is C-Cl;

R<sup>2</sup> is H, or S(O)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>9</sup>;

R<sup>3</sup> is NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>, halogen, OH or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy;

R<sup>4</sup> is Cl;

R<sup>5</sup> is CF<sub>3</sub>;

R<sup>6</sup> is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkylthio, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>12</sup> or (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>13</sup>;

R<sup>7</sup> is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl or (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl;

R<sup>9</sup> is methyl, ethyl or CF<sub>3</sub>;
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 $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  are each independently H,  $(C_1\text{-}C_3)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1\text{-}C_3)$ -haloalkyl,  $(C_3\text{-}C_4)$ -alkenyl,  $(C_3\text{-}C_4)$ -haloalkenyl,  $(C_3\text{-}C_4)$ -alkynyl,  $(C_3\text{-}C_6)$ -cycloalkyl,  $(C_3\text{-}C_6)$ -cycloalkyl- $(C_1\text{-}C_3)$ -alkyl,  $COR^{14}$  or  $CO_2R^{15}$ ; or  $R^{12}$  is phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen,  $(C_1\text{-}C_3)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1\text{-}C_3)$ -haloalkyl,  $(C_1\text{-}C_3)$ -alkoxy,  $CO_2R^{16}$ , CN and  $NO_2$ ;  $R^{13}$  is heterocyclyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen,  $(C_1\text{-}C_3)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1\text{-}C_3)$ -haloalkyl,  $(C_1\text{-}C_3)$ -alkoxy,  $(C_1\text{-}C_3)$ -haloalkoxy,  $NO_2$ , CN,  $CO_2R^{16}$ ,  $S(O)_qR^9$ , OH and  $OX_3$ ;  $R^{14}$  and  $R^{15}$  are each independently  $(C_1\text{-}C_3)$ -alkyl;  $R^{16}$  and  $R^{17}$  are each independently H or  $(C_1\text{-}C_3)$ -alkyl; and each heterocyclyl in the above-mentioned radicals is independently a heterocyclic radical having 3 to 6 ring atoms and 1, 2 or 3 hetero atoms in the ring selected

43. (New) The method of claim 37, in which R¹ is CONR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>;

W is C-Cl;

R² is H or S(O)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>9</sup>;

R³ is NHR<sup>10</sup>;

R⁴ is Cl;

R⁵ is CF<sub>3</sub>;

R⁶ is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl, furfuryl or tetrahydrofurfuryl;

R³ is H or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl;

R<sup>9</sup> is methyl, ethyl or CF<sub>3</sub>; and

R¹0 is H, methyl or ethyl.

44. (New) The method of claim 37, in which  $R^1$  is  $CO_2R^8$ ,

from the group consisting of N, O and S.

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R^2 is H, or S(O)_m R^9;
          R<sup>3</sup> is NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>.
          R<sup>4</sup> is Cl:
          R^5 is CF_3;
          R<sup>8</sup> is H, methyl or ethyl;
          R<sup>9</sup> is methyl, ethyl or CF<sub>3</sub>:
          R<sup>10</sup> is H, methyl or ethyl; and
          R<sup>11</sup> is H.
45. (New)
                     The method of claim 37, in which
          R^1 is CONR^6R^7;
          W is C-Cl:
          R^2 is S(O)_m CF_3;
          R^3 is NR^{10}R^{11}, halogen, OH or (C_1-C_2)-alkyl;
          R^4 is Cl:
          R^5 is CF_3;
          R<sup>6</sup> is H or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkylthio;
          R^7 is H:
          R^{10} is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, COR^{14} or CO_2R^{15};
          R^{11}, R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently (C_1-C_3)-alkyl.
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W is C-Cl;

- 46. (New) A composition for plant growth regulation, comprising one or more compounds of formula (I) as defined in claim 13 or an agriculturally acceptable salt thereof, and one or more carriers or surfactants, or mixtures thereof, useful for plant protection formulations.
- 47. (New) The composition of claim 46, further comprising one or more active compounds selected from the group consisting of acaricides, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, nematicides and plant growth regulating substances.

- 48. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein the plant is a monocotyledoneous or dicotyledoneous crop plant.
- 49. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein the plant is selected from the group consisting of wheat, barley, rye, triticale, rice, maize, sugar beet, cotton, and soybeans.